from June to may with monthly and weekly stipulations. Six TMC water for Karaikal region of the Union Territory of Pondicherry will be delivered by the State of Tamil Nadu in a regulated manner and the State of Karnataka shall not increase its area under irrigation by the waters of the river Cauvery beyond existing 11.2 lac acres.

(b) While as per the date observed by Central Water Commission at Billigundulu (60 Km. upstream of Mettur dam), Mettur dam has received more than 205 TMC annually since water year 1991-92, the monthly and weekly stipulations according to the order of the Tribunal were not observed.

However, as per the data collected from Mettur reservoir authorities of Tamil Nadu, the Mettur dam has received more than 205 TMC of water annually in all the water years since 1991-92 except in the water year 1995-96 but Government of Tamil Nadu have been complaining about non-observance of monthly and weekly stipulations made in the order of the Tribunal.

According to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, they have been receiving their share of 6 TMC of water from Tamil Nadu in a regulated manner.

The Central Government has no mechanism at present to determine the actual area irrigated in the State of Karnataka by the water of river Cauvery. However, the Government of Karnataka has stated as under:—

"The area under irrigation in Karnataka as on 1971 was 6.82 lakh acres and has reached 11.2 lakh acres by 1990. On the completion of its on-going projects the irrigation in Karnataka is expected to reach 24 lakh acres." Presumably, this Information is for Cauvery basin. However, State Government is being requested to clarify. As per the Annual Plan 1995-96 the anticipated potential proposed to be created in Cauvery basin of Karnataka was 520.04 thousand hecteres (12.845 lakh acres).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An all party delegation from Karnataka led by the Honourable Chief Minister met the Prime Minister on 10.7.1997 and submitted a Memorandum on "Sharing of Cauvery Waters and the Proposed Cauvery River Authority", in connection with draft scheme formulated by Government of India undr Section 6-A of Inter State Water Disputes Act, 1956 for implementation of the order dated 25.6.1991 of the Tribunal (CWDT) as directed by the Supreme Court.

In the Memorandum, the State of Karnataka has expressed opposition to the Draft Scheme and requested the Government of India, *inter-alia*, to initiate action to settle the dispute through mutual discussions. Further they have also requested Central Government to simultaneously take steps for early finalisation of the National Policy Guidelines for water collection amongst States.

(e) No, Sir. However, Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu has requested Government of India to implement the above mentioned scheme with some minor modifications.

(f) The draft scheme is proposed to be finalised after examining the comments of all party States.

जल संग्रहण की पारम्परिक विधियां

925. **श्री राघवजी:** क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विज्ञान एवं पर्यावरण केन्द्र द्वारा "भारत के पर्यावरण -1997" पर जारी चौथे प्रतिवेदन की ओर दिलाया गया है, यदि हां, तो जल संग्रहण की पारम्परिक विधियों को पुनरुजीवित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में क्या-क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इसका अध्ययन करने के बाद आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शीश राम ओला): (क) से (घ) जी, हां। राष्ट्रीय जल नीति (1987) यह निर्धारित करती है कि जल संसाधनों के विकास और प्रबंधन के लिए संकीकृत और बहु-विपक्षी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार, देश में जल संसाधन विकास और प्रबंधन को वर्तमान कार्यनीति मिश्रित विकल्पों पर आधारित है जिसमें जल संग्रहण की अन्य पारंपरिक तरीकों के अलावा बड़े, मध्यम और छोटे सतही जल भण्डारण, व्यपवर्तन, डायवर्सन और लिफ्ट स्कीमें, गहरे/उथले नलकूपों तथा खुले कुओं एवं सूक्ष्म वाटरशेड विकास स्कीमों द्वारा भू-जल का विकास करना शामिल है। ऊपर उल्लिखित विकल्पों में से प्रत्येक विकल्प का अपना अलग महत्व है तथा देश में जल संसाधनों के इष्टतम उपयोग एवं प्रबंधन के लिए इन सभी विकल्पों के विवेकपूर्ण समन्वय की आवश्यकता है।

Release of Water from Cauvery River by Karnataka to Tamil Dadu

926. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how much water has been released from Cauvey river by Karnataka to Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) in which year Karnataka has failed to release 205 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu after the interim award;

(c) what is the total acreage of land irrigated from Cauvery water by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu is irrigating 40,00,000 acres whereas Karnataka is irrigating less than 13,00,000 acres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) The annual flows of waters measured at Billigundulu Gauge & Discharge Site of Central Water Commission during the last three water years are as under:

(i)	1994-95	393.97 TMC
(ii)	1995-96	195.50 TMC
(iii)	1996-97	245.41 TMC

Further, as per the clarificatory order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) dated 3.4.1992, the total flow of 205 TMC to be made available at Mettur dam is inclusive of 25 TMC contributed from the catchment areas of Tamil Nadu below Billigundulu and upstream of Mettur dam. Thus, it may be seen that the water made available at Mettur dam is more than the stipulated quantity in the above three years, although the monthly and weekly stipulations made in the order of the Tribunal were not observed.

As per data collected from Mettur Reservoir authorities, the Mettur Dam has received the following quantity of water during the last 3 years:—

(i)	1994-95	366.38 TMC
(ii)	1995-96	182.83 TMC
(iii)	1996-97	244.87 TMC

(c) & (d) The Central Government has no mechanism at present to determine the actual acreage of land irrigated from Cauvery waters by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

However, the Government of Karnataka has stated as under:—

"The area under irrigation in Karnataka as on 1971 was 6.82 lakh acres and had reached 11.2 lakh acres by 1990. On the completion of its ongoing projects the irrigation in Karnataka is expected to reach 24 lakh acres."

Presumably this information is for Cauvery basin. However, the State Government is being requested to clarify.

Further, as per the Annual Plan 1995-96. The anticipated potential proposed to be created in Karnataka was 520.04 thousand hectares (12.845 lakh acres) and in Tamil Nadu 909.53 thousand hectares (22.465 lakh acres) in Cauvery basin.